

THE 40ESTITUTION-STATE SIGHT

SIJHMOND WHIG MONESDAY MOR-ING, MAY 21, 1862.

> TO CORRESSONDENCE " I'm Indings much be relificated to Carl Bill

An invited in this case of the paper still not be published in a 2 role of long sizering, sugain to be Europe to the line with the Europe to the line with the dispersion from the Continuery notices are an invited to the line with the line w

W Vicumest undertake to return rejected of

Our Allies and ourselves.

Whatever difference may exist among the statesme of the South, as to the policy proper for the develop me it or defence of a State, there is no doubt of the en ce harmony of the people, in their industrial interests

or or of sentiment and resolution to redeem their libertles Virgo in and the Carolinas are the States from which the whole Southwest has been planted and perpied. V rginle ex a sated here If in the aucture of the your s, but w erever her sins and daughters are foun th y r-gard with pride and iff ction the noble mother whose only reproach has been buy magnanimi v. To obes a vir uous impulse is the highest windom. Virgi is off red no impediment to the young and ardent who let her I mits to juprove their fortunes. They left her with regret, and now their prosperous descendants come at the war call from every quarter of the South to strength en and sustain her. There has been much weak ridicule of the social attachment and family pride of Virginia ve v often by people who would like to forget their own estors as their children will in turn endeavor to for get theirs. Yet since no people who have despised eith er have long preserved their freedom, it is surely a jusau ce of pride to be connected with those who have at a good rame to posterity. For in no sense can the geneal great fallies of an established aristogracy. No people have more fearlessly consured dishonor than on Nother rank nor riches has ever transmitted o- page of a coward or a scoundrel to an appland g post-rice. Our people delight to connect themselves rue men and honest women, and cannot often be r p o ched with no vihing venal in the bonorable inberit ce to which they astire. We have in our mind a su er of the old revolution, a poor man and a private -He did his duly bravely, and in after years, acquired by indus ry, an abundant competence. That old man been - and this worm to Yorktown, the scene of his 4 the some of their freedom, intelligence and p riv. All his male descendants who accompanies m, and many more, are in this war, and his descen . A west among the mest eminent in the land process of that brave and house, old soldier than it trace their descent from the aristocracy of aroud at Court of Europe.

we been a source of pleasure and encouragement be soldiers of the South-west come to the land of one stors-to hear them trace, with the imperfect stradition, the connections which united them air prople-to witness the kindness with which we been received by those upon whom they have a relative than a remote relationship. How many . or and wounded soldier has found a home, friends, and figurate solicitude, when another would have hoped only obstitable care? And how many a soldier has orbit and failers by the side of his newly known kin ded detending the graves of their fathers? May we not expect that remewing the memories of the past i the rangem of the present, these associatious will be transmi red to posterity as the most enduring basis of score and political alliance "

When we look at the unanimity of the people wh complete the Confederacy, we regard the grave and will fou ded . soctions urged against the Administration and fre infine. A brave, united, and indomitable people one carry almost any burden. Our fathers did so; for Government was ever more unpopular than that which conducted the war of the Revolution, and from its inexperience and want of resources the complaint wa

Rut in the old Revolution there was no such harmony amought our prople and in our army as at present. Vir T ar good stained the snows of the North. Their caus re at discourance redestred the Je sers, and aided t mentale Pennsylvania. Yel, when Virginia and the See a was borne down by the invader, not a Northern Size gent troops to their assistance. They staggered through the campaigns of Carolina, and endured the rapine of Arnold and Phillips alone. A Pennsylvania regiment stationed in South Carolina even bargained with the enemy to surrender and secure the command to which to belonged ' There was nothing of the barmony and fraternity amongst the sectional soldiers of the first it volution, as amongst the descendants of a common constry and the representatives of congenial interests in the present. It is well that it is so; for the courage d harmony of soldiers is a thousand fold alronger ti an the wadom of Government or the skill of Ginera's -W hout there indispensable qualities no cause can suce-4; with them, a just cause is invincible.

France and England | purring on the Federal Armies.

The New York Herald of the 6th instact, in its exul-Informed by the Columbus Sun, some disclosures worthy | homes.

without infringing their own principles of internations it, they would be justified in breaking the blockade." that "it was not the intention of Gen. McCielian to oper the campaign in Varginia until the beginning of April, out, is come quence of the information to which we refor, he harried up his plans and began early in March the bulliant scrips of operations which are now rapidly approsching the consummation of their object—the close of the war-which may be confidently locked for by the

The Herald recapitulates the victories which it claims for the Federal arms, and announces that "as the result of this feries of ex reordinary efforts, unexampled in the his o y of anci ni or modern warfare," and to "rehere u is m any further apprehensions of foreign in-t rescent be F-deral President "Is now about to seave to renow" he Foderal President "Is now about to take a naturing for our noble cause. Bid the men go..." be a polaristic property of the South corn constant for not." A Wife and Mother. to the consucroe of the world."

It som to that, although the Southern ports be thus opens d-preventing, as it fondly believes, any European intervention-the Federalists "cannot promise them that th y will get any cotton and tobacco;" but chuckles over the idea that France and Great Britain are thus ectup d from laterference, for which they can no longer have any excuse. We opine, however, that those powers will then have learnt that even Federal triumphs outnot give them cotton, and that they must trade with the ush as a willing and independent people, or not at all. Our Canal.

We must call the attention of the Quartermaster and Commissary General to the importance of organizing ranspor a ion upon the James River Canal. That work will be found ad-quate to conduct the communication with the upper country, if timely steps shall be taken to out all the batteaux and canal boats in order. It is olain that the enemy may make a cavalry dush upon our Bailreads and intercept their use, but if the Canal be put and kept in good working order, the supplies of the apper country can be brought down with sufficient rapicity to maintain our army. We hope this important neasure will be attended to immediately. Indeed, we trust it has already received the attention of the Confedrate and Canal authorities. Let not an indignant pub is the awakened suddenly to the important fact of an in-sufficient communication with the interior. Let not the Confederate authorities give occasion to comments which impair public confidence in the cause; and let the Pre ident of the Canal take measured that Virginia shall coolee an adequate reward in the safety of her Capital or the liberal wisdom with which she has con hat important work.

We infer from reported movements of the enemy that is his purpose to move on our railroads and so cut ϵ ff our communication with the interior. We have no fear of the "circumvallation" of which we hear, for if the Yankees advance far enough to command our railroads per manently, and so prevent their repair, they will be separated from their own base of supplies and expose themlves to flank movements.

In the meantime, as it will not do to have our ratio opp d too suddenly, our shipment and storage should or i fir upon the line of the canal, and we shall be coucied from starvation.

Justice to the Negro.

We are shocked to hear of injuries inflicted on the layer by the rackless goard of the Provest Marshal — This is one of the consequences of an abolition war. I prives the poor creatures of the protection which the w and their owners would extend, and commits then the 'n xerable role of military discipline. This so erity will never do. Negroes should be arrested, and guilty, puni hed for violating any prescribed rule; bu y are entitled to some trial.

The Provost Marshal should remember that the get ral conduct of the negroes, throughout Virginia, has een such as to entitle them to protection and approval. They have been obedient, respectful, and devoted to their masters. They have manifested a dread of Yan-kees who come to deprive them of their homes and support. True, many of the men, moved by an errone-ous hope of improving their condition, have abscorded as there has been no conspiracy and no mutiny among hem. We trust the Provest Marshal will inquire ri gidly into the cases of alleged injury, which we are asppy to learn are not numerous-and take measures or the protection of those who are, in the eye of the law and humanity, not only property but persons. They are more entitled to protection because they are now be youd the protection of the law of the land.

THE REPULSE OF THE GUNBOATS AT DREWRY'S

RICHMOND, May 19th, 1862,

o the Saitor of the Whig : to an editorial of the Examiner of to-day the follow og statement appears in speaking of the battle at Drew-

"At Diewry's Bluff the enemy were beaten by three gue a Fortunately, those gues had the crew of the Merrican to work them, and not Yahoos, ignorant of discipline and command."

Justice to the brave defenders of Drewry's Bluff and Richmond demand a correction of the statement, erro neous in every particular, doubtless unintentional on the part of the Examiner.

The facts of this fight are simply these: The three guns spoken of are one ten-inch columbiad and two 8 och columbiads, manned respectively by Capts, Drewry, ordan, and Preston's companies.

The crew of the Merriman had no more to do with them than the man in the moon. No guns were ever served better than these guns. Almost every shot told with eff or upon the enemy's ships. Captain Tucker's gun, as oon as it could be got in position, fired a few ots, before the enemy retired, with good effect. The fifth and last gun, manned by the crew of the Merrimac, as I understand, was not mounted when the action comenced, and fired a very few shot just before the one my's ships left. Nine-tenths of the shots fired at the emy's vessels were fired by the guns of Capts. Dress er Jordan and Presson. Officers of these companies ers liule about newspaper statements of this fight. But the heave men under them should have the credit of what they did, and not men who took but light spart in the fight. Such statements as referred to in the Exam loer, calling men who are doing the fighting for the defenemed Richmond, ignorant Yahoos, and giving praise to others for doing fighting which they did not, is bu poor encouragement to these brave men in any future light. It is to be hoped that the Examiner will ciseer for he correct the error it has no doubt unintentionally fallen in o. The men of Captains Bowyer, Jones at d Sale's companies were much exposed as working detach and bence the liss in their companies. companies of Captains Drewry, Jordan and Presion are spectively from Chesterfield, Bedford and Lynchbi in charge of the columbisds referred to; and never did men behave with more determination and bravery. Never did officers deport themselves with more coolness

eximness and courage. The citizens of Richmond may rest satisfied that Drowry's Fort will never be passed by the enemy's ships Drown's Fort was never by the men that fought the ereas long as it is defended by the men that fought the ereTRUTH.

TO THE WOMEN OF RICHMOND.

in y in this struggle for our country's independence .-Tuere are many things her hands can do, which will a materially sid our cause, as if she were a soldier with musket in band. The bands will be brought right to our doors. Let every woman, then, in this city, who jo. crees the ability, prepare coffee, bread, and whatever el c she may have to give, for our dear loved ones, who m over recent Federal Succession, makes, as we are offer their precious bodies a wall of defence for our

One-third pure coffee, the rest wheat or rye, rightly It says that it is now known the Federal Cabinet "had propaged, will furnish a strengthening drink, which will secret intelligence from London and Paris to the effect add greatly to their comfort. Let the coff-se be browned has if, by the 1st of May, we did not show that it was a little, then add the wheat or rye, tonsiling them to in our power to put down the rebellion, the two govern-gether. In this way, the tatte of the coffee is imparted much intended to make a case for themselves by which, to the grain. Grind or pounder well. To one measure of coffice add eight of boiling water. Let it boil well, sti ring it down until the entire soun disappears, when it will look clear. Add a little cold water, let it stand till it settles, and you have quite a nice coffee.

Now, will not every woman at once toast her coff. e, grind it and have it ready for use. Surely all the mik carts, molasses barriels on carts, and any conveyance one may think of, can carry it to some places designated; when some persons, whose business it shall be, may por-tion it out. If a regiment were detailed for this busi new, it would do good service. Let no one begrudge her little mite of coffee. There are some persons who have not the material, but who would gladly prepare it. Let, then, her more fortunate neighbor, who can spare of her little, pass it over to willing hands, longing to do Em Enquirer, Dispatch, and Examiner, please copy.

THE CONVERTION OF THE
PROTESTANT RPECORA: CHURCH in the Bioouter digitis, will assemble in St. Paul's Church, in this city,
of Wednesday morning, 2st inst
Etring services to commence at 11 o'clock, ma20-24

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE VA., F. AND MARINE INS. CO., 1 RICEMOSE, May 31, 1862. 5 REGULAR annual election of Seventeen Directors, for the Laurination wish be beta as the Company's office, for 18th Main street, on standay, the 18th Inst. at 19 o'clock, M. cast 40 w Willis, Ja., Ser'y. 18th Above election is portposed to an election meeting to be tool, on Thursday, 723 inst., at 12 o'clock a mayo-de

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

RUMORED INTERVENTION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS-TRUTH OVERTAKING FALSEHOOD. By the receipt of Northern papers, we are in posseson of European advices by two recent arrivals. intelligence is highly interesting, but should not be al. lowed to excite hopes which may not be realized.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECHES. Mr. Gladstone, the Chanceller of the Exchequer, re cently delivered a speech at Stockton upon Tees, which is interpreted as being more favorable to the Confeder ate cause than anything which has emanated from that

Minister: Minister:

It is regarded by the English journals as an official exposition of the views of the English Cabinet on American efficies, and is not only favorably commented upon by the leading papers but has been made the subject of comment by the Paris Constitutional who praises Mr. Gladstone and the Morning Post. The official or semi-Gladstone and the Morning Post. The efficial or semiofficial French journals, the Constitutionel the Patric
and Pays, have all of them, simultaneously with the
Gladstone speech and the article in the London Morning
P.st.—Lord Palmerston's organ—made a demonstration
in favor of the South. We learn, moreover, that in
well informed circles it is generally believed that the
English and French Oahinete are actively moving in the
matter of the blockade of the Southern ports which has
had even a more serious effect upon the industrial population of Lyons than on that of Manchester.

Me Glastone has also been "ventilating" his views on

Mr. Gladstone has also been "ventilating" his views on the American question, at Manchester, in respect to which it is said that the London Times has adopted his remarks as its own :

It admits that the circumstances attending the seces of the Southern States were a sufficient excuse for sion of the Southern States were a summent excuss for the ranheres of rushing into a war without considering the consequences. It was always ready to make allow-ances for the Northerners if they would only have made some allowance for E gland's poi ion as a neutral Pow-er. It claims that Eugin d has observed a most d sin terested and is been ying course, and concludes by as-e-ring that the real question resis energy in whether the heart of the South is set on separation.

THE PRENCH PRESS-A DEMUNSTRATION IN BEHALF OF THE SPUTH.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald der date of 29.h ult., says:

The Paris of Saturday gives the Journal des Debats a blant, and quotes nearly the whole of the recent stri-cle of the Landou Post. The Sicole inquires if the pre-

clo of the London Post. The Sicole inquires if the presence of the "two aids de-camp" in quesion has not had some influence upon the course which the Patrie has recently pursued; and the Constitutionel of yesterday contains number two of the "War in America," in which, after maintaining the rights of Secreton, praising Mr. Giadaione and the Morning Post, and damning the Journal des Debats, it closes as to lows: "The people of American fight, but the people of France suffer; the American battle fields of Europe are ocvered with would but the industrial battle fields of Europe are ocvered with woulded. And, unfortunately, so long as the war continues in America, so long will the suffering last in France and England. We have then the right to say to the Journal des Debats, "You mislead public opinion in pretend ogland. We have then the right to say to the Jour-al des Debata, 'You mislead public opinion in pretend-g that the war between the South and the North is early finished.' We enlighten it in saying that such is to the case, and that even if the armirs of the South hould be varquished, the South would not be subju-

The sudden and unanimous demonstration in behalf The sudden and unanimous demonstration in behalf of the South made by the Government journals, coming simultaneously with the article in Lord Palmerston's organ and the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied with the news which reached us yesterday by telegraph, that M. Mercier had gone to Richmond, revives the hope of the Confederates and rather alarms loyal men here, with the fear that France and England are again thinking of interfering. That motes have been passing between the live Governments within the past week in relation to this matter there is no doubt, and it is generally believed in well informed circles that distinct propositions have been again made by the English Cabinati that France should join her in breaking the blockade, and opening a trade with the South. Thousenel and Rouher, the Minister of Commerce, (who was converted to e-cessionism by Butler King,) have, it is said, and Rouher, the Minister of Commerce, (who was con-verted to excessionism by Butler King,) have, it is said, urged the Emperor to assemt to the Engish propositions; but the Emperor, advised by our staunch friend, the Prince Napoleon, still says "No." In the meantime Mr. Slidell is working like a beaver with Senators and other min in position, and on Saturday last had a prolonged interview with M. Thouvenel.

The Paris Presse states that the negotiations for the ognition of the South by the principal States of Rurope, has been carried on between Paris and London throughout April. Instructions on this wise had been sent to M. Mercler, when the late battles are said to have decided France to abstain from intervention for the pre-

TATER AND MORE POSITIVE ASSESTIONS.

The Jura brings Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. Th Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge asserts that the projected intervention of France and England is confirmed in the most absolute manner, and the South will be required to guarantee the emancipation of her slaves.

The same authority says the treaty between France and Spain provides for the early abolition of slavery in

STATE OF TRADE IN FRANCE.

We have some efficial accounts of the destitution is he manufacturing districts of France, as far back as the 5 h of February.

one half of the operatives at Lyon were out of work, one quarter were working only half-lime, and only the remaining quarter full time. A hund thousand workmen were then said to be dred thousand workmen were then said to be dependent in Lyons on public and private charity. "This standstill," it is remarked, "is not caused by the commercial treaty with England, of whom the Lyons manufacturer has no reason to be afraid. It is caused alone by want of orders from abroad. North America and Mexico have ordered nothing. South America and Mexico have ordered nothing. South American orders less by one half than in forcer years. The East and Constantinople hardly take anything, and even England, which were always to have the richest stuff, has greatly curused always to buy the richest stuffs, has greatly cur-tailed its orders this year, which is attributed to the

tailed its orders this year, which is attributed to the mourning for the Prince Consort.

Parts (April'28) Correspondence of the London Times.

The "Putile de Thaun," of the 19 h instant, states that M Jourdain, one of the principal epinners of that town, has informed his workmen that after the present week he will find himself under the cruel necessity of reducing their hours of labor in his manufaciory by two-thirds in order that his stock of cotton may last the linger. He added, however, that he would r disce their wigs by only one-third. The saor fire M. Jourdain is resolved to make, in order to give bread to his numer our operatives, is estimated at 1 900% a week.

ous operative, is estimated at 1 end/a week.

A deputation from the less manufactures of Nantes

Light stifted on the Empress to solicit her patronage.—

The Empress replied to the deputies by showing them

several boxe fit bid with less, the produce of their manufactories. She told them further that she would not
only not less any opportunity of serving their interest,

and the would be her training proques them as many out she would, by her example, procure them as many

tomers as possible. THE BATTLE OF BHILOH-COME TRUTHFUL CONFESSIONS The following is from the New York correspondent

of the London Heraid:

What I said long ago about the utter incompetency of McClellan is rapidly forcing itself into a great truth—
The public in this city, and at the North, are divided now. Some persons think he is a traitor, and that he will act the part tried by Benedlot Arnold. Others think he will not prove traitor, but only a fool, and that he will merely be whipped badly and then retire from the public service. The President has dwindled down his command from the "Chief," to be "at the head of the army of the Potomac." Now he is merely in command at one point; he will probably be whipped there, and that one point; he will probably be whipped there, and that will be the last of him. His command has been an awful eries of blunders.

It seems the greatest of crimes that with an army of 250,000, he should have permitted 60,000 to leave the Potomac, and 20,000 to be transferred to the Mississippi, there to fight under Beauregard, and nearly destroy the army of Gen. Grant. These men are slave owner Generals. built is supposed that the Moritory the supposed that the Moritories of almost everything are astonishingly high Candles, for instance, of miserable quality, sell at the Gonfederates, and while this lasts we shall gain no secure victories. An able commander would have ended this robellion months ago. It looks now as if we had got to fight it all over again with new commanders.

Halleck descree to be styled the Major General to the last over the Moritories and while the state of the Moritories and while the last we shall gain no secure victories. An able commander would have ended this robellion months ago. It looks now as if we had got to fight it all over again with new commanders.

Halleck descree to be styled the Major General to the Moritories and the Moritories will be opened, however, in a few bring supplies of the Moritories and Builtonies an

Halleck deserves to be styled the Mejor General List of the West. He has now, on three consistions, sent on by telegraph the most monstrous lies about winning batties that were ever concocted. He lately announced that Island No. 10 was taken a mosth before it surrendered. Controlling the telegraph, he sent on the fonless lies shout the battle at Pittsburg Luding that was ever circulated. The facts are now well known in this city and at Washington. We were terribly beaten; but on of Federal authorities.

the second day, the Union army, outnumbering the Con

the second day, the Union army, outnumbering the Confederates, recovered a portion of the ground from which they had been driven the previous day, and the Confederates, on the second day, retired to their fortified position, carrying with them several thousand prisoners—we took no prisoners, and were terribly cut to pieces.

Sut for our having double the force of the Confederates, the entire army would have been elaughtered by Beuregard and his men. There is no need of lying about the matter. It does no good. The cheering news that went to Europe by the Asia, is now contradicted by the Arabia to-day. I have no doubt that Beauregar's will be driven away and his army will be destroyed, utless military incompetence allow it to escape; but thus far treason on the part of General Buell, or some other slave-owner-loving General, has perilled the cause of the country. These events of the war have discouraged the friends of the Union. Generals are trying to make political capital at the South, and the result will be that, until they are got rid of, our chances of success are very until they are got rid of, our chances of success arevery quiet. It we got victory now at any point, it will be a marvel, and the people will so regard it.

. COMMERCIAL.

Liverpoot, May 5.—The sales of Cotton for the week amounted to 40,000 bules. The market closed dull at press 1-8 lower, cosing to the revival of intervention

secors.
Breads:nffs closed dull, and prices barely maintained.
Consels closed at 93 3 4, 93 7 8
American Scourities dull and unchanged. FROM LINCOLNDOM.

of Gld Abe, opening three Southern ports, viz

PARTIAL REMOVAL OF THE BLOCKADE-EMAN CIPATION ORDER, &c. Northern journals to the 16th instant, have been re cived. They bring an official copy of the Proclamation

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By my proclamation of the April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, it was needed that the ports of certain Bayer, including those of Beaufort, in the S are of North Carolins; Port Roy I, is the S are of South Carolin; and New Orleans, in the or Beaufort, in the S ate of North Carolins; Port Roy I, to the State of South Carolin; and New Orleans, in the State of Louisians, were, for reasons therein set forte, tended to be placed under blockade; and, whereas, the sad ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans have

stended to be piece diffect of lockster, and, whereas, the sed ports of Beaufort, Port Rayal and New Orleans have since been blockade; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United Stares, pursuant to suthority in severated by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July last, estilled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufost, Port Rayal, and New Orleans, shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things, and information, contraband of war, may, from that time be carried on subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. B.] Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of may, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight eight hundred and sixy-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty sixth.

ABRAHAN LINCOLN. By the President:

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, aluded to in the proclamation, have not been received.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. Gen. Hunter has issued the following "General Order,

dated "Headquarters, Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., May 9:b, 1862:" Head, S. C., May 9:b., 1862;"

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against said United States, it became a military necessity to declare martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25 h of April, 1862— Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgis, Fierida and South Carolina, heretofore held as

Corgs, Fishes and Sodiared forever free.

David Hunter,
General Commanding

ED W. SMITH. A. A. G.

DEFENCE OF THE LAKES.

A despatch, dated Washington, 12th inst., says: The recent act of the Legislature of New York is scing its canals at the service of the Government, so iar as to allow the enlargement of its catcal locks to a size adapted to the pass go of vessels able to defend the Lakes from hostile attack, was placed on the tables of Congressmen this morning, accompanied by a letter from Capt. Evicason, and also by evidence furnished by ex-tracts from the London Times, showing the defenceless condition of American commerce on the Lekes, and the bility of England at any time to take im

complete control of them.
Governor Morgan, acting under joint resolution of the
State Le gelature, has specially appointed Hon. Samuel
B. Ruggles, late Canal Commissioner, to attend at Washligton and invite attention of the General Government
to the great importance of the national interests involvad in the measure. ed in the measure.

THE WAR-M'CLELLAN AND HALLECE The N. Y. Herald of the 16th says:

The War Department received deepatches yesterday from the armics of Gan. McClellan and Gen. Halleck, to the effect that preparations were being made, in both di-rections, for some highly important movements. Gen McClellan has established his headquarters at Cumberthe effect that preparations were tended and a service rections, for some highly important movements. Gen. McClellan has established his headquarters at Oumberland, a pleasant town on the banks of the Pamunkey river. The advance guard, under command of General Someman, is within sight of the enemy's position at White House.

By precipitating battles at the two places named (rinth and Bichmond), we risk, in case of a disaster, indefinite protraction of the war. By enclosing Confederates within a net-work from which they can Confederaces within a net-work from when they cannot escape, and starving them into submission, we gain two objects which the country would be grat find to accomplish—that of sparing the further efficient of blood and capturing and punishing the rebelleaders. This line of policy cannot be entrusted to better hands than those of Generals McClellan and Hallock. If the Government onsults the interests and feelings of the country it will support them in pursuing it.

A despatch received in Ohicago from Pittsburg Landing, sist-s that the di-affiction among the rebel army is disconting itself in a very foreible manner. On Monday last two riginents from Tennessee and Kenturky made an attempt to come over to the Union sray, and a positive mutiny in General Besuregard's army was the result. The advance from our lines went over in fines to aid the dwaff ct.d rebel soldiers, and succeeded in bringing off come sixty of them.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

From an official report of G meral Wool, of the occupation of Norfolk, we copy the following:

pation of Noricik, we copy the following:

On he 11th I wited the may yard, and found all the workshops, storehouses and other buildings in rules, having been art on fire by the Rabels, who at the same time partially bins up the dry dock.

I also visited Crancy Is and, and found thirty-nine gus af large culbers, mean of which were spiked, also a large number of shot and shells, with about 6,000 pounds of powder, which, with the buildings, were in good order.

As far as I have been able to spertain, we have taken about 200 cannon, including three at sewell's Point batter's, with a large number of shot and shells, as well as many other articles of value stationed at the navy yard, Orancy Island, Sowell's Point, and other places.

The following newspaper report is dated Norfolk,

The following newspaper report is dated Norfolk,

May 12th: The city continues very quiet. Mest of the stores are closed, but it is expected that they will open in a day or two, except in cas a where the ecoupants have left

the city with the army. Some excitement still prevails, but it is supposed that in a few days, when communication is fully opened with

Gen. Viele, Military Goyernor, pursues a course calcu-

Gen. Viele, Military Governor, pursues a course calculated to produce the impression of the superiority of the Federal Government, and shows an intention to throw no obstacle in the way of private business, or the enforcement of the ordinances of the city government. The Day Book newspaper will be continued in the afternoon, instead of the morning edition, on condition that it shall be respectful to the Government. The first number was printed to day. It contains nothing except extracts from Northern papers and an editorial statement of the bare facts of the evacuation and occupation of the city. of the city.

LETTER FROM COMMODORE TATNALL. The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Com-

nodore Tatnall to Secretary Mallory : RICHMOND, VA , May 14th, 1862.

RICHMOND, VA. May 14th, 1862.

Sir :—In detailing to 'you the circumstaners which caused the destruction of the O. S. steamer "Virginis" and her movements a few days previous to that event, I begin with your telegraphic despatches to me of the 4th and 5th insta, directing me to such a position in the James river as would entirely prevent the enemy's ascending it.

General Huger, commanding at Norfolk, on learning Goneral Huger, commanding at Norfolk, on learning that I had received this order, called on me and declared that its execution would oblige him to abandon, immediately, his Forts on "Graney Island" and "Sewell's Point and their guns to the enemy. I informed him, that, as the order was imperative, I must execute it, but suggested that he should telegraph you and state the consequences. He did so, and, on the 6th inst., you telegraphed me to endeavor to afford protection to Norfolk as well as the James river, which replaced me in my original position. I then arranged with the General that he should notify me when his preparations for the evacuation of Norfolk were sufficiently advanced to enable me to set in the consequence of Norfolk were sufficiently advanced to enable me to set independently.

ton or Nortok were summently advanced to enable me to act independently.

On the 7th inst., Jommodore Hellins reached Norfok with orders from you to consult with me and such offi-cers as I might select in regard to the best disposi ion to be made of the "Virginia" under the present aspect of

things.

We had arranged the Conference for the next day, the

We had arranged the Conference for the next day, the Sin, but on that day, before the hour, appointed, the en-eary attacked the Sevell's Point Battery, and I left im-mediately with the "Virginia" to d find it. We found six of the enemy's vessels, including the iron clad steamers, "Monitor" and "Nangatuck," shelling the Battery. We passed the Battery and stood directly for the enemy, for the purpose of engaging him, and I thought an action certain, particularly as the "Minneso-ta" and "Vanderbilt," which were anchored below For-ters Money, and the way and action on the late to the ta" and "Vanderbitt," which were anchored below For-reas Monroe, got under way and stood up to that yo it, apparently with the intention of joining their squadron in the Roads. Before, however, we got within gun-she the enemy crassed firing and retired with all speed under the protection of the guns of the Fortress, followed by the "Virginia" until the shells from the "Rip Rape" pass-ed laws her. ed over her.

d over ner.

The "Virginia" was then placed at her moorings near lewel's Point, and I returned to Norfolk to hold the

Sewell's Point, and I returned to Norfolk to hold the conference referred to.

It was held on the 9 h, and the officers present were Colonel Anderson and Captain ______, of the Army, selected by General Huger, who was too unwell to attend himself, and, of the Nary, myself, Commodore Hollins, Captaius Serrett and Lee, Commander Rechard I. Page and Lieutenants Ap. Catesby Jones, and J. Pembroke Jones.

The opinion was unanimous that the "Virginia" was then employed to the best advantage, and, that she

The opinion was unanimous that the "Virginia" was then employed to the best advantage, and, that she should continue, for the present, to protect Norfolk and thus afford time to remove the public property.

On the next day, at ten o'clock A. M., we observed from the "Virginia" that the dig was not flying on the Sawell's Point Hattery, and, that it appeared to have been abandoned. I despatched Lieu: J. P. Jones, the Flig Licutenant, to Crancy Island, where the Confederate dig was still flying, and he there learned that a large force of the enemy had landed on the Bay shore, and were marching rapidly on Norfolk; that the Sewell's Point Battery was abandoned, and our troops were retreating. I then despatched the same officer to Norfolk to conter with General Huger and Captain Lie. Be found the Navy Yard in flames, and that all its officers and the Navy Yard in flames, and that all its officer found the Navy Yard in flames, and that all its officers had left by ratiroad. On reaching Norfolk, he found that-General Huger and all the other officers of the army had also left, that the enemy were within half a mile of the city, and that the Mayor was treating for its surrender. On returning to the ship, he found that Craney Island and all the other batteries on the river had been aban-dered.

Is was now 7 o'clock in the evening, and this unexpsecied information rendered prompt measures necessary for the safety of the Virginia. The pitois had assured me that they could take the ship, with a draft of eighteen feet, to within forty miles

of Richmond.

This, the third Pilot, Mr. Parrish, and his Chiof Assistant, Mr. Wright, had reserted, again and again; and, on the afternoon of the 7th, in my cabin, in the presence of Commodore Hollins and Capt. Sterrett, in reply to a question of mine, they both emphatically declared their ability to do so.

their ability to do so.

Condding in these assurances, and, after consulting with the First and Flag Litutenants, and learning that the officers, generally, thought it the most judicious course, I determined to lighten the ship at once, and run up the river for the protection of Richmond.

All hands, having been called on deck, I stated to them the condition of things, and my hope that, by getting up the river before the enemy could be made aware of our design we might exputer his vessels which had seconded it, and render, efficient aid in the defence of seconded it, and render efficient aid in the defence o second, but that, to effect this, would require all their energy in lightening the ship. They replied with three cheers, and went to work at once. The pilots were on deck, and heard this address to the

Being quite unwell, I had retired to bed. Between Being quite unwell, I has retired to bed. Between one and two 'o'clock in the morning, the First Lieuten-ant reported to me that, after the crew had worked for five or six hours, and litted the ship, so as to render her unfit for action, the pilots had declared their inability to carry eighteen feet above the James'own Flats, up to which point the shore, on each side, was occupied by

which point the chart pilot, Mr. Parish, an On demanding from the chief pilot, Mr. Parish, an explanation of this palpable deception, he replied that the prevalence of

consulted, the course was approved by every commisned officer in the ship.

sioned officer in the ship.

There is no dissentit g opinion. The ship was accordingly put on shore as near the main land, in the vicinity of Crany Island, as possible, and the crew landed; she was then fired, and after burshing firrely, fore and aff, for upwards of an hour, blew up a little before five on the morning of the 11th.

We marched for Suffalk, twenty-two miles, and reached it in the evening, and from thence came by railroad to this city.

I will be asked what motives the pilots could have

I will be asked what motives the pilots could have had to deceive me. The only imaginable one is, that they wished to avoid going into battle.

Had the ship not been lifted, so as to render her unfifore against us too great to justify much hope of success, and, as battle is not their occupation they adopted this deceival course to avoid it. I eannot imagine another motive, for, I had seen no reason to distrust their good faith to the Confederacy.

My acknowledgements are due to the 1st Lieutenant Ap. Catesby Jones, for his untiring exertions, and for the aid he rendered me in all things. The details for firing the ship and landing the crew were left to him and overything was conflucted with the most perfect order.

order.

To the other officers of the ship, generally, I am also thankful for the great zeal they displayed throughout.

The "Virginia" no longer exists, but three hundred as a wed to the The "Virginia" no longer exists, but three hundred brave and skillful officers and seamen are saved to the

Onnicderacy.

I presume that a Court of Equiry will be ordered to examine into all the circumstances I have marrated, and I carnestly solicis it. Public opinion will never be put right without it.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOSIAN TATNALL,
Fing Officer Commanding.
Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

TO THE VOTERS OF RICH-

MOND —I am a calculate for re-section to the of-ce of anti-life o'this city, and respectfully solicit your voles the dection to be held, Thursday, May 22, 1882 mail—2.*

ma21-22.*

RICHMOND, MAY 20, 1862.

I Wi3H to employ, immediately, a large force of Laborers,
Dra s, wagons and seams for the purpress of having tobac
to. Liberal wages will be given if immediate application be made
to me at *eabrook's Warehouse.

Otty Engineer.

All persons analous to get rid of their Confedera e money.

A his persons analous to get rid of their Confedera e money.

A sad was own me on bock account, bonds, or o herrists to that extent, each of so, on estiments of their accounts, by calling on me at my old stand, lid Main street, up realize

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was tree with the confederation of their accounts, by calling on the confederation of their accounts, by calling on the confederation of their accounts.

MILITARY JACKETS.—A supply of heavy G ay Military Jackets, at the Iron Front Olithing Warehouse .! BALDWIN & WILLIAMS, 116 and 119 Main st.

FROM NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK

The Enquirer, of yesterday, published the following extract from a letter received by the underground rail

road, from Norfolk : road, from Norfolk:

"We are lucky in having cll army officers in command. Col. Spears commands the Military Department. He, I believe, is a slaveholder, and married a lady from near Duville, Va.; Major Talmadge is Quartermaster, and Major Nixon Provest Marshal. If you ask a lavor, they ask you to take the oath. Gen. Wool pledged his word, that no one should be required to take the oath. We are strong and united in our faith. Some, however, are contempuble. Sam Glen, the Dutch Comedian, is here, endeavoring to rent the Norfolk Theatre."

DIRECTOR WHILE A CONTRACTOR OF THE CHARACTER OF THE CONTRACTOR OF

We also copy the following from the Enquirer

We also copy the following from the Enquirer:

The wine and Equor establishment of Duncan Robitson was broken open Sunday night, by the Yankee seldiers, and a quantity of wines, ilguers and eigens attoen. The warehouses of Messrs. Biggs and Hardy & Brother, have been seized by the Yankee authorities as storthouses. A number of private residences have been taken for officer's quarters. The old Academy and all the rehool houses are used as hospitate. Only two Federal digs have been displayed by the residents, and they were citizens of no respectability or standing.

King Abraham visited Norfolk Mooday, the 12 h inst. He was received and a storted to the Atlantic Hotel by a majorable Quack Doctor, named Todd, and a drunken opsterman, named Gambol. Upon arriving at the Hotel, the announcement was made that "President Lincoln would receive all visitors who desired to see him." The first man introduced was a dilapidated, cafaverous looking individual, named Hill, a spoemaker. Several other friends of Hill, who had been "amiling," were also it troduced, when Abraham's first reception in Norfolk troduced, when Abraham's first reception in Norfold

ended.

The Military Governor, Vielle, has turned the city over to the Mayor and municipal corps, and the night police will resume the functions of their office. Mayor Lamb will continue his court.

The incoming and out-joing of numerous a semera attract a good deal of the attention of the citizens.

From a correspondent of the Petersburg Express,

writing from Zuni station, May 16th, we copy the fellow

ing: Everything is quiet about Norfolk and Portsmouth.— Gen. Wool has assured the people that private persons and property should be respected. The citizens are per-mitted to attend to their business as usual; but no person is allowed to pass from one city to the other without

son is allowed to pass from one city to the other without a pass from the Mayor or Provost Marshal.

I was in Suffolk when that piace was occupied by the Federal troops. Suffolk was evacuated late on Monday afternoon, and early on Tuesday morning about 200 Federal cavairy entered the town, under command of Lieut Col. Dodge, of New York. They rode into town tefore anybody was aware of it, and many supposed, at its, that it was a company of our own cavairy. Stepping about the centre of the town, the commander immediately placed a guard at the Suffolk Savings B.nk, with orders to let no one pass he or out. The efficient shen mediately placed a guard at the Suffolk Savings B.nk, with orders to let no one pass in or out. The officers then took possession or the Washington Hotel and ordered dinner, promising the proprietor to pay him or his trouble, and on his declining to serve them for pay, they then ordered it prepared any way. One lady, who has a so in command of a company in the Confederate army, raised her window as they passed and cried, "Hurrah for Jeff, flavis and the Southern Confederacy," but nearly every house and store in town was immediately closed, and the ladies refused to see the invaders. I passed up and down town, and was glad to find that not a simple person, white or colored, seemed to bid them single person, white or colored, seemed to bid them release. The negroes congregated about the curners

a single person, white or colored, seemed to but them welcome. The negroes congregated about the corners and stared, but manifested no disposition of joy at their coming, while may y continued their labors, and refused to have anything to do with them.

During the day a committee of the citizans, composed of Mayor Riddick, Rev. W. B. Wellons, James B. Norflett, Charles Waiters and Wm. K. Ellis, waited on Col. Dodge to know his intentions and purposes, and be assured them that the persons and property of stil private persons should be respected, and that no negro should be persisted to visit the town without permission from his owner, and immediately directed the patrol to disperse the negroes on the streets.

Late in the afternoon, several of the soldiers were seen in conversation with the negroes, and cruiving of many of them if they did not wiso to be free. One shrewd hoy with whom they conversed, informed the party questioning him, that Col. Wright, with his 31 Georgia Regiment, was only two or three miles from them in the woods, near Bethiebern Coapels. This greatly alarmed them, and in less than half an horr, they were all seen galloping away from town, forgetting to pay for the them, and in less than half su hour, they were all sen galloping away from town, forgetting to pay for the bacen they purchased of one of the merchants, or to settle any other contract with them. I could not tell for some time what had so frightened them. They did not stop until they reached Hargrove's Tavern, where they informed a gentleman that they mot with a very cold re-ception in Suffolk. A Mr. Woodward, of Seffilk, told the party prainly what he thought of them, and a sharp quarrel ensued, in which much profane language was used on both sides.

Many negrous who ran cif from their owners last week have returned, evidently disappointed in their ca-

week have returned, evidently disappointed in their ca-pectations, and since the coming of the Yankses to Suf-folk none have left home.

THE CAPTURE AND KILLING OF YANKERS AT CITY POINT.—The Petersburg Express of Yesterday, gives t . following account of the off ir, briefly chronicled under our telegraphic head, in yesterday's paper

our telegraphic nead, in yesterday's paper: Quite a brilliant little affair concurred at City Point yes-terday afternoon, by which nine Yankee officers and men were taken prisoners, and seven or eight killed. About 3 o'clock a small boat from one of the war wessele lying in the James river approached the wharf at City Point, from which nice men were seen to land and proceed up to the town, while seven or eight remained behind in the boat. Stationed near at hand, and completely hid-den from view, was a detachment of fifteen men, be-louging to Company I, Capain Willis, of the Funth Georgia Regiment. The commanding (filter of this de-tachment immediately divided his men into two parties, one of which he despatched to the boat and the other in the direction of the Yankees who had approached the town. As soon as our men were com which nice men were seen to land and pro approached the town. As soon as our men were seen double quicking towards them, the Yar kees on land eighteen feet could be carried after the prevalence of easterly winds, and that the wind for the last two days had been westerly.

I had no time to lose. The ship was not in a condition for battle, even with an enemy of equal force, and theft force was overwhelming. I, therefore, determined, with the concurrence of the First and Flag-Lieutenants, to save the erew for future service, by landing them at Orange Island, the only road for retreat open to us, and to destroy the ship to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. I may add, that although not formally consulted the course was approved by every commisendeavored to make their escape, but were fortunately board, and all the balance, except one, to fall in the boat, leaving no doubt whatever that but one man of them all, was left to tell the fate of his comrades. The survivor was seen to paddle off with one man, and the inference is that the other was too much injured to be used. Our men then quickly returned to a train of cars extinced a little way off, put their piscosers aboard and brought them to town, whence they were immediately carried to Gen. Huger's headquarters.

Their arrival here created quite a stir on the streets, and men, women and hove followed them to the Guston.

"neir arrival here created quite a sir on the streets, and men, women and boys followed them to the Gustem Houle. We present below the names and positions of the officers captured:

Charles H. Baker, Chief Engineer.

1s I. cut. J. W. D. Ford, Signal Corps,
Levi S. Stockwell, As isstan Paymanter.

Grouge D. Slocum, Assistan Paymanter.

Grouge D. Slocum, Assistan Surgeon, and five segmen of the steam sloop-N-war Massachusetts.

We understand the immedate cause of the Surgeo

We understand the immediate cause of the Surgeon's visit to City Point was in obedience to the request of a lady there, that he should give her medical advice.—
What truth there is in this we do not know, but from what we her are inclined to credit it.

The prisoners were all comfortably cared for last night, by order of Gen. Huger.

The officers are young men of fine appearance and intelligent countenance. The seamen are ordinary looking, and are mostly foreigners. They expressed themselves as not at all expecting an atrack from the Confederates at City Point. But for orders to the contrary, we understand a large number of officers and trary, we understand, a large number of officers and men night have been bagged at Oily Point day before yesterday, and among the Commander of the Fiset, Commodors Rogers.

DA. HUGH H. MeGUINE,

OFFERS his Professional services to the eithers of Alchmord Chies on Broad, a few doors below 12th sared, forcerty of cupled by Dr. Pettholas.

NOTICE.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 1 May 16, 1562 THE Patriotic Circum of Richment and its neighborh od are carnedly and respectfully requested to come forward is metables to my office and tender the services of one servants as they can be for wo at in the defences of the city, to have me the charge on the city of the carned the dangerous of the city of

the disaground of virgin and many and the will meet with such response as min to will meet with such response as min to the will reprint the Market Maj, and Privon Marchai mail - 1.

WILL sell privately my Bartation, called Midland, containing about two his sirel acres of Land, lying as the county of the Clark Forry Bond, as mines from Boacoke for the Midlan od and Darwitz sallons. I There is upon the place a rame dwelling challing six rooms, with the necessary vethenues. The term has been somewhat abased by he I culture. The wood-land is scarce but an abandance of sice salding plus. Passession gives first January meet.
For a more accorate description apply to me at Drake's Branch P. O., Onariotte county, va.

THOWAST. BOULDIN JR.

TOTLET NOAPS. - A choice lot of Toliet Scape, Perfect as Pomades, Tooth Brushes, Ac., for sale by DOVE 4 Co.